No. 13630

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

6. 1966

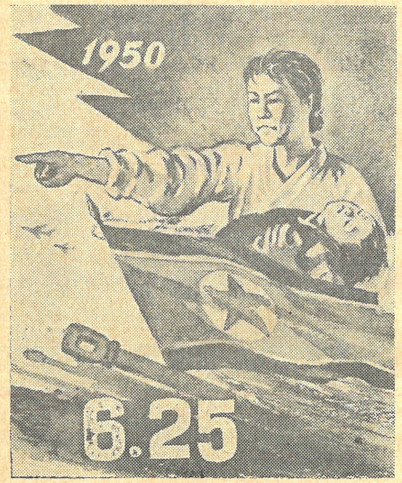
The Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held for three days from April 27 in Pyongyang.

The following items were put on the agenda of the session:

1. On the results of the fulfilment of the 1965 state budget and on the 1966 state budget, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
2. On the complete abolition of the system of the agricultural tax in kind;
3. On waging a struggle against the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam by the puppet regime in South Korea;
4. On supporting the statement of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam;

At the session deputies of workers and other working people adopted the historic "law on completely abolishing the system of agricultural tax in kind" which will free the peasants from tax burden once and for all.

The Korean TRADE UNIONS



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1966

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Front Cover:
Members of a work-team led by Li Kwang Kook of the Pyongyang Wire-drawing Factory discuss on raising the quality of products

Back Cover:
Children enjoying themselves with their kindergartener in the park

Published by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

JLM
73-544

War Incendiary

"We have never been so well prepared for a war such as this war (Korean war) in our history"—this is a passage taken from the August 1950 issue of the American "Life" magazine revealing that U.S. imperialism made systematic preparations for the aggressive war in Korea since its occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war to extend the reactionary ruling system set up in South Korea to North Korea, and to turn Korea into their permanent colony as well as into a strategic base against China and other socialist countries.

It was not fortuitous, therefore, that in October 1949 Syngman Rhee said to the vice-director of the United Press that "North Korea should be occupied to unify the country." He told at a news conference: "We must bear in mind that we should achieve the South-North unification by ourselves in the new year."

In January 1950, Robert, the then chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group, said in his instructions to the home and defence ministers of the puppet regime as follows: "The northern expedition is an established plan and the time is not far off when it will be put into practice."

To start the Korean war, the American imperialists attached top importance to the strengthening of the puppet army. The U.S. State Department and the puppet government reached an agreement on training and equipping a 100,000-strong standing army, a 50,000 reserve force, a 50,000 police force and 200,000 militia—altogether 400,000.

In this connection, the "Stars and Stripes" said in September 1948: A well armed force of 100,000 is required for the occupation of North Korea.

Washington provided South Korea with a huge military aid to arm the puppet army with modern war equipment and supplied it with large quantities of weapons and war materials, warships, aircraft, etc.

According to the official data released by the U.S. government, the United States supplied the puppet clique with 190 million dollars worth of arms in 1949 alone.

As a result, the "ROK army" expanded from 5 brigades to five divisions and one brigade as of May 1949, and to eight divisions numbering more than 100,000 as of June 1949.

As the puppet army's preparations for "northward expedition" were in their final stage, the notorious war-monger Dulles made an inspection tour, on June 17, 1950, of the positions built along the 38th parallel and made a final "examination" of the preparations. In the trench he openly instigated the puppet army brass hats to provoke an aggressive war, saying: "Time is not far off when you can display your strength"

On May 9, 1950 Johnson, Chief of the ECA in South Korea, said at a meeting of the House Budgetary Committee: "The 100,000 army of South Korea, armed and trained by the United States, is so well prepared that it can start a war at any time."

In 1950 U.S. imperialism made preparations for the war on a large scale.

The letter dated January 11, 1950 addressed by Chang Myon, then South Korean ambassador to Washington, to the South Korean puppet president Syngman Rhee, gave the latter "some encouraging news" which the former "had received confidentially from a top level," reliable source in the Pentagon. He said that the State Department and the Pentagon are on a firm standing with respect to the U.S. oriental policy, that in the anti-Communist plan Korea will occupy an important position... that there will be no delay in shipping at Pearl Harbor guns to be installed on Mt. Baikdoo.

According to its premeditated plan, the Pentagon dispatched in April and May 1950 Bradley, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Sherman, Chief of the Naval Operations, Vandenberg, Chief of the Staff of the Air Force to Japan, whereas the army secretary Royal was sent to South Korea.

In South Korea, the army secretary along with the director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the U.S. Far Eastern Command discussed with the South Korean puppets the "plan for the northern expedition" which took into account the support of Japan-based American warships and aircraft. In May 1950 Syngman Rhee made a visit to the U.S. Far Eastern Command and received from MacArthur some concrete instructions in respect to the attack against North Korea.

The director of the foreign affairs department of the MacArthur Command even "guaranteed" Syngman Rhee that the Japan-based U.S. warships and aircraft would support the "northern expedition" to be waged by South Korea.

In March 1950 Washington manipulated "U.N. Commission on Korea" to set up a "military inspection team" with the purpose of fabricating a false story to cover up their intention of "northern expedition."

In mid-June 1950, Defence Secretary Johnson, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley, and U.S. Far Eastern Commander MacArthur had in Tokyo a series of secret talks to start the Korean war.

Strategic map drawn by the U.S. imperialists in 1949 for an armed invasion of North Korea

In May 1950 the U.S. government instructed Muccio, then U.S. ambassador to South Korea, to approach the puppet government and arrange an invitation for the notorious warmonger Dulles to South Korea.

On his return from the inspection of the 38th parallel, Dulles instructed Syngman Rhee to this effect that the time for attack is ripe, the attack against North Korea should start by June 25 pretending that North Korea had invaded first... If the puppet army could sustain two weeks, America will accuse North Korea of its attack to the United Nations so as to make the U.N. to mobilize land, sea and air forces under its name. Then everything will turn out smoothly by that time.

At the instruction of the U.S. master, the chief of the general staff of the puppet

On June 25, 1950 the puppet army of South Korea crossed the 38th parallel and began attacking North Korea by surprise

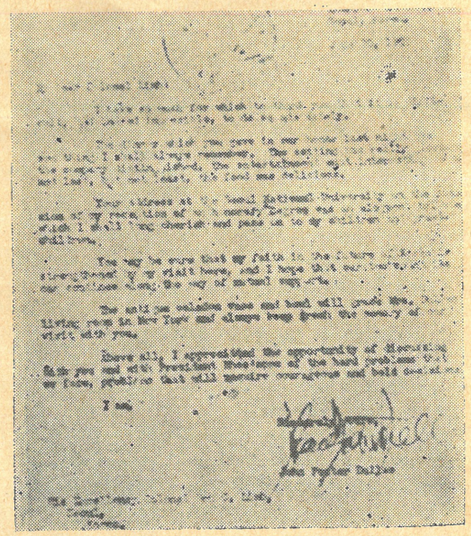
army issued on June 21 to the puppet army commanders Combat Order No. 29 to start an attack on North Korea on all fronts at five a.m. June 25. In this manner the U.S. imperialists started the war to realize their "100 year-old dream" of aggression in Korea.

Nevertheless, they tried to distort the fact as if the war had been started by North Korea in order to cover up their inexcusable criminal acts committed against Korea.

But with no amount of sophistry could they conceal the sheer fact. Evidence of this is not only the frantic war preparations they had made since their occupation of South Korea. Van Fleet, the Commander of the U.S. Eighth Army who directed the Korean war, said: "The Korean war was a blessing for the United States. There must have been a war here or anywhere else in the world." The U.S. State Department had drawn up a "resolution" branding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an "aggressor" to be submitted to the United Nations before they started the Korean war.

U.S. imperialism is the incendiary of the Korean war. Today they still occupy South Korea and keep reinforcing the armed forces, staging war provocations to start another war, describing their criminal acts as being done for "self-defence" or the "equilibrium of strength."

The people of the world still remember that U.S. imperialism defended its aggression in Korea as an "international sanction" which was in accord with the U.N. Charter. Today the Yankee imperialists are conducting armed interventions under the pretext of "crusade" or "police action" in Vietnam, Laos, Dominica, the Congo (L) and other newly independent countries engaged in national-liberation struggle. But the day is sure to come when the U.S. war criminals will begiven a stern verdict.



In his confidential letter of June 20, 1950, addressed to the "Foreign Minister" of the puppet government, John Foster Dulles wrote: "Some of the hard problems that we face" are "problems that require courageous and bold decisions"

Workers' Struggle in the Rear

Mankind will remember forever the Korean war (June 25, 1950—July 27, 1953).

The United States threw into the Korean war one-third of its army, one fifth of its air force and the main part of its navy besides the puppet army of Syngman Rhee and troops from its 15 satellite countries. Altogether, the enemy mobilized 2 million troops and enormous amount of modern war materials to fight Korea. The enemy spent over 20,000 million dollars and used more than 78 million tons of war supplies for the war.

In launching the war in Korea, they thought that they would bring easily the Korean working class and people to their knees. No miscalculation, however, could be worse than this. They failed to see the inexhaustible strength of the Korean working class and people who have inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition established in the protracted struggle against Japanese imperialism and started building a new life.

In the first 18 months of the war, the U.S. imperialists dropped 495,000 tons of bombs, and in one year of 1952 alone, they spent more than 200,000 large- and medium-sized bombs, more than 500 million bullets, 400,000 rocket shells, and over 15,000,000 napalm bombs, turning the whole area of North Korea into a sea of flames. However, our people fought against the enemy resolutely and defended the country.

All the military operations of bellicose generals such as MacArthur, Walker, Ridgway, Van Fleet, Clark and the like, were smashed to pieces along with the myth of the "invincible" United States.

The U.S. imperialists suffered in Korea the most shameful defeat militarily, politically and morally in their history of war.

The victory of the Korean people in this war was the victory of the revolutionary forces over the imperialist reactionary forces.

The entire working people came out to aid the front and consolidate the rear, thereby greatly contributing to ensuring the victory of the war.

At the outbreak of the war, the Party and the leader called the entire Korean people to the struggle under the slogan: "All to the front!" "All for the victory in the war!"

The trade union organizations rapidly reorganized their work to adapt it to the war conditions and organized and mobilized the entire working class for the struggle executing the militant slogan of the Party.

Workers volunteered to go to the front: Subsequently, a great number of people went to the front.

In the first three weeks after the war started, 849,000 people volunteered to go to the front. A number of trade union workers were dispatched to the ranks of the People's Army.

The trade union organizations concentrated their main effort on making the workers and trade union members who remained in the rear fully display their patriotic devotion and creativeness in the struggle for consolidating the rear and for aiding the front as well.

The workers organized "front workteams" "front shock-brigades" and "front youth workteams" and waged a movement for increasing their production.

They did not stop at that. They unfolded a movement for doing even the share of those who had gone to the front. Thus all the factories and enterprises, though many workers had gone to the front, overfulfilled their yearly production plans. In March 1951, in North Pyungan Province alone, there were over 1,600 workers who

overfulfilled their production assignments at more than 150 per cent.

The trade union organizations always saw to it that the workers' struggle for increased production was waged in close combination with the work of elevating their technical level and technically improving the production processes.

The railway workers braved the danger of running their trains. Han Nam Soon and many other engine drivers repaired the locomotives damaged by the enemy's strafing and bombing. Though railway facilities were damaged, they kept trains running. They saved military goods from the enemy air raid. Particularly successful was Han Nam Soo who ensured the transport of military goods during the whole period of the war. The workers stood in the van of the struggle for aiding the front, bravely overcoming unspeakable difficulties.

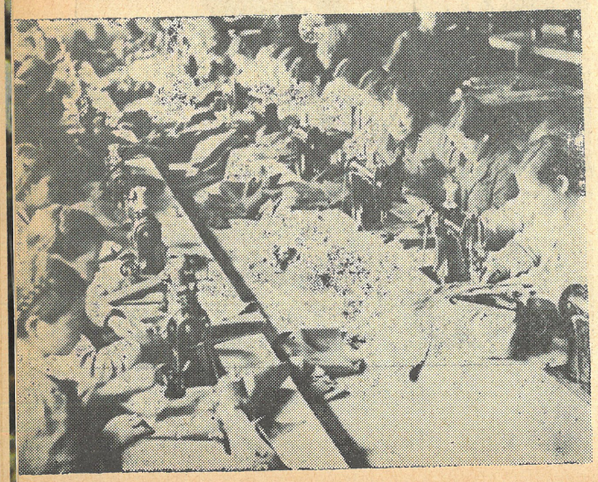
Then came the strategic retreat of the Korean People's Army. The trade union organizations and workers fought valiantly to make not a single spare-part, not a handful of raw materials to be left behind the enemy in the course of the retreat. The workers even carried machines on their backs to dispersal areas scores of ri away.

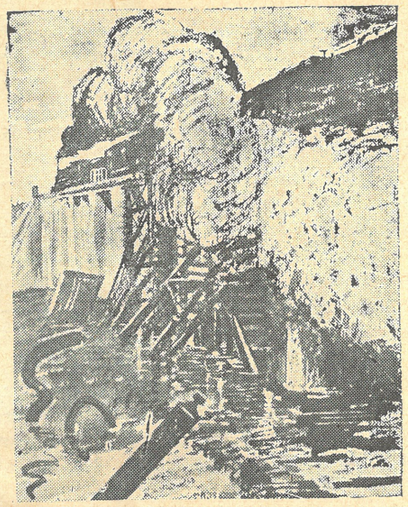
They buried machines or raw materials which they could not carry. In such a way not a single machine was left for the enemy.

Most of the factory workers, having made full preparations for retreat, continuously carried out their production until the enemy was nearing the factories.

In the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy, the trade union workers and factory workers, under the guidance of the underground Party organizations, bravely carried out activities after joining the ranks of the partizans.

The Koksan People's Partisan Detachment organized with the workers as the core made large-





and small-scale attacks on 146 occasions during a period of two months.

The Kowon People's Partisan Detachment made attacks on 92 occasions.

During the war, the trade union organizations and factory workers always regarded it as an important task to carry out the Party's line of stabilizing the life of the people in the rear. The noble characteristics of the working class fighting to the end for the interests of the entire working people was strikingly manifested among our workers at the time of the Korean war.

While working and studying, they always paid attention to stabilizing the people's life. Despite indiscriminate bombings by the enemy, they built an underground theatre where they carried out their political agitation work and gave art performances for the people.

The workers also regarded it as important task to look after the life of the families of those who had gone to the front, bereft families of the war dead, and war refugees and help the peasants who came out in the struggle for increased production of food.

Thanks to the vanguard role of the workers and burning patriotic zeal of the entire people, the rear was consolidated. The rear and the front became a single powerful fighting camp, united firmly. It was only too natural for the American aggressors to have sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of such a heroic people.

Workers striving to increase production in the war time

Trade Union Life

For the Enhancement of Ideological Consciousness

To bring the political zeal and creativeness of the working people into full play, it is important to enhance steadily the ideological consciousness of the masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The decisive factor in raising labour productivity is the lofty idea of the workers ready to devote their all to their country and people and their happiness. The workers will make more energetic efforts to raise their technical level and skill and give fuller play to their creative initiative, zeal and ability to explore all reserves and possibilities for the growth of production, when their political consciousness is high."

The Workers' Party of Korea has always attached the first and foremost importance to the enhancement of the working people's political consciousness for the utmost acceleration of socialist construction.

The trade unions have conducted political work before undertaking all their activities and so carried on class education and communist education to develop the ideological consciousness of the working people, making them boundlessly faithful to the revolution.

The important thing in this respect is the Chullima workteam movement, the highest form of the socialist competition. It is an impetus to the rapid growth of the country's productive forces and an ideal medium of developing the ideological consciousness of the people.

Our trade unions, therefore, develop socialist emulation and the Chullima workteam movement in all the branches and units of the national economy so that the working people may adapt themselves to the new society.

They educate the participants in the Chullima workteam movement to be conscious of and have an unyielding revolutionary spirit of carrying through to the end the historic mission of the working class, know the superiority of socialist system and be confident of the victory of socialism, so as to let them have an ardent love for their socialist fatherland and devote their all to its prosperity and future.

The productive forces of the country can neither be developed nor can socialist system be consolidated unless the working people are conscious that they are the masters of their country.

The trade unions also pay great attention to the education of the working people in the spirit of patriotism so that they may take good care of the property of their class, people and country and produce more, better material values for their country. Particularly, they acquainted the working people with the importance of products made by them in the development of the national economy and overall socialist construction, the production cost of the raw and processed materials used by them and others with a view to saving consumption and turning out better products.

The trade unions educate its members to have a communist attitude to labour, and thereby, to work devotedly for the collective and society, observe consciously the labour disciplines and fulfil their production assignments without fail.

It is of weighty importance in increasing their ideological consciousness to cultivate a communist attitude to labour among the trade unionists and arm them with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The trade union organization of the Chullima workteam of the maintenance workshop at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory educated its members that they should find out what was not in their possession and spare what was short. As a result, they not only saved as much materials as they needs for their one month's pro-

duction every year but also overfulfilled their production targets, producing 2,500-odd extra tools by themselves.

The national duty of the communists is closely associated with their internationalist duty. Our trade unions, therefore, educate their members in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. They work to strengthen militant solidarity with and give active support to the world's working class and people in their socialist construction and anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle in combination with their practical activities.

Our trade unionists register heroes of Vietnam and revolutionary fighters of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their workteam members and strive to live and work like them.

The education of the working people is conducted in combination with the education in revolutionary traditions.

The education in revolutionary traditions is to enable the working people to learn revolutionary spirit and communist morality from the anti-Japanese guerrillas so that they could live and work like them.

The education by positive examples in the enhancement of the working people's ideological consciousness and in communist education have proved to be an effective educational method. Affirmative examples set by Chullima riders are detected in good time and encouraged and promoted. When positive examples are consolidated and become perpetual, they prove effective in education. The trade unions, therefore, create and generalize positive examples among the working people, and link up the education by positive examples with the world outlook based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is also effective to introduce various propaganda media into the ideological education of the trade unionists.

We use houses, democratic publicity halls, mobile art troupes and other mass propaganda media to explain the Party line and policies. And the newspaper and visual propaganda media issued by the factories and enterprises do ideological education a good deal.

The workteam amateur art activities organized by the trade union organizations set factories and enterprises alive with revolutionary romanticism and high zeal for production.

The trade unions carry on extensively mass cultural activities and technical education to ensure the all-round, harmonious development of the working people and enable the working class to play a leading role in the politico-social life as well as in the carrying out of technical and cul-

(Continued on p. 28)

At Korea-Vietnam Friendship Factory

I visited the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Factory in Pyongyang, visualizing in my mind the heroic Vietnamese people who are fighting to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country.

Workers of the assembling shop of the Pyongyang Building Machine Factory are glad to see the report on U.S. defeat in S. Vietnam

The people of Vietnam are determined to keep on fighting until they win final victory; the South Vietnam Liberation Army is engaged in a long campaign winning battle after battle; the workers are carrying out production being ready to fight at any time; the South Vietnamese people are enjoying the support of the people the world over for having produced such a hero like Nguyen Van Troi and for their just cause.

Thinking of all this, I entered the compound of the factory. Beneath the luxuriant trees which grew on the right side of a footway in the open compound, there was a group of workers conversing with each other. They were giving their views on the news that had just been reported through the rediffusion system.

According to the report, on the previous day, a soldier of the South Vietnam Liberation Army threw a hand-grenade into the house where a U.S. Army commander stayed.

I went straight to the office of the factory trade union committee to see its chairman. But he was absent. After a while, however, I found the chairman in the play-ground. He was playing tennis with the workers who had been relieved from work.

I told him the cause of my visit.

He guided me towards the factory building, saying: "Nothing worthy of seeing.."

Judging from his modest attitude, he must have been steeled in labour for many years. He seemed to be a man trusted by the trade union members.

He took me first into the Youth Processing Shop. What caught eyes first was a small bulletin-board on one side of the gate. Under the heading: "U.S. imperialism melting away" were reported the battle successes scored by the South Vietnam Liberation Army units which smashed the "enemy's operation."

I thought to myself. U.S. imperialism is running amuck in its war of escalation in Vietnam, spraying noxious chemicals and employing the scorched-earth tactics. However, they are losing every battle. The crushing defeat of the enemy and the victorious advance of the Vietnamese brothers is greatly encouraging the workers of this factory who are making fresh achievements in their production. They feel that they, too, are in the fight with the Vietnamese workers against their common enemy.

We paced slowly in the shop. More than 100 machine tools of all kinds, including turning lathes, planers, and boring-machines, were installed in the shop. The chairman told me these machine-tools had been made by the workers of the factory on their own efforts. He added that recently they had been concentrating their efforts on the automatization of the production processes.

Coming out of the Youth Processing Shop we proceeded to the Automobile Accessories Shop which had challenged a friendly emulation with the Vietnamese workers.

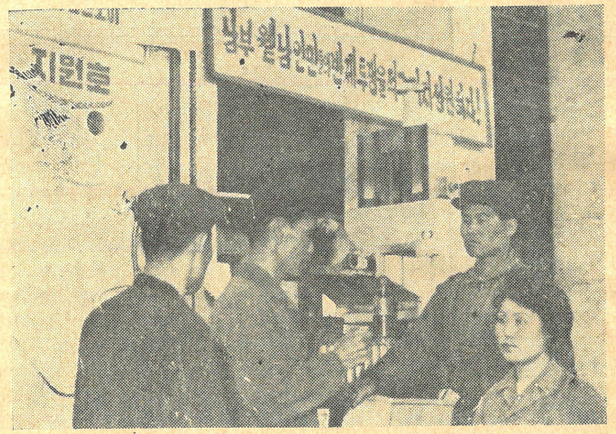
On every press rising imposingly above the heads of the workers was put up a slogan which reads: "Let's give an active support to fighting Vietnam with increased production!"

In this shop I had a talk with Li Sook Ja, a workteam leader who said to me:

"At the time of the Korean war U.S. imperialists poured down countless bombs on to the towns and villages in the rear. My child was killed in a bombing raid. And now the cursed enemy is dropping napalm bombs on to the peaceful towns and villages of Vietnam."

The shop which has over 150 workers, of which 80 per cent are house-wives, already sent, and is still sending, many machine parts to the Vietnamese brothers.

Afterwords, we went to the Assembly Shop which was not far from the Automobile Accessories Shop. While walking toward the shop the chairman told me this: "The trade union members of our factory have been striving to assist the Vietnamese brothers from the first day when they have heard that the American imperialists started attacking the peaceful towns and villages in North Vietnam..."



A trade union functionary mingles himself with the workers who have named their machines after Nguyen Van Troi

He also said that, in order to prop up the assistance to the Vietnamese people, the trade union organized for the workers lectures on the modern history of Vietnam while keeping them informed of the news on the Vietnam war every day.

Presently we found ourselves in the Assembly Shop.

The assembling of various machines and equipment was in full swing in the shop.

Chullima Riders of a Factory

The Chullima riders of the Korea-Cuba Friendship Factory on the eastern bank of the Daidong River in Pyongyang announce their new successes every day. Entering the factory gate, one reads a wall-paper calling upon the workers to follow the example of the members of a Chullima work team of the tool-making shop who have set an example in work and life under the motto "One for all and all for one." This year, the work team guided by Chung Kyoo Pal, a demobbed soldier, has carried out its monthly quotas by 120 per cent on an average.

Three red stars are shining on the lathe of Chung Kyoo Pal.

"For us, the working shop is a battle site where we crushed the U.S. imperialists during the Korean war and in Playa Qiron where the U.S. imperialist invaders were smashed," said Chung to the reporter.

Eight of the team members are participants in the war. They are all winners of state decorations. Chung Kyoo Pal himself won two orders of soldier's honour second class in the war.

Since the founding of the factory in 1954, the team members have made great innovations in production, helping each other. In production, they act as the team leader by turns and they themselves check their every-day products.

The work team won the title of Chullima in April, 1961. Since then its members have took up the post of "monthly duty leader" by turns.

They are taking the lead in the technical innovation movement as well. Some time ago Sohn Jung Ja, a turner, contrived a new pattern weaving machine, her third innovation.

Almost all the work team members including four technicians have made valuable inventions.

Tireless study and comradely unity is the key to innovation in production, a factory trade union leader said.

Kim Myung Chul, leader of the shop, said this: "...The aggression against Vietnam is tantamount to an aggression against Korea. A few days ago, I saw a picture in a newspaper showing the American soldiers dragging some innocent South Vietnamese to an execution ground... The Vietnamese people will take vengeance upon the enemy thousands of time..."

During the Korean war, in such an area like Shinchon, a county situated in the central part of the land, the Yankee devils slaughtered nearly 40,000 innocent civilians.

In the pits of coal mine and basements, innumerable people were tortured and shot to death. The U.S. cannibalistic fiends snatched babies from their mothers and threw them into a warehouse. Then they set them on fire after pouring gasoline over their heads.

After the war, big graves where the slaughtered men, mothers and children were buried together were uncovered in the county-seat. It became an historic evidence exposing the true colour of American-styled humanitarianism. It also teaches our working class the truth that an uncompromising struggle should be waged against the enemy.

When fleeing southward, the enemy babbled that North Korea would never be able to stand up again even after 100 years.

Nevertheless, our working people have rebuilt factories, cities and villages on the debris of the war. The Korean people won a great victory in the war against the United States, so did they in production and construction after the ceasefire.

The enemy failed to take into account the strength of the Korean people who have taken power into their hands, their firm determination to fight to the last for the just cause.

Today, the case with Vietnam is just the same. "...U.S. imperialism can never subdue Vietnam..." A worker who was beside us said resolutely. The trade union chairman introduced him to me as Kim Ja Ryong by name who in 1962 took part in the building of the Chullima Statue symbolizing the indomitable spirit of the Korean people.

The Chairman added he was a member of the work-team named after Nguyen Van Troi, a patriotic youth of South Vietnam.

"We, who fought against the Americans for three years understand well the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Now we regard it as our sacred duty to promote friendship with the Vietnamese people and render every assistance to them," remarked the worker.

Such a spirit of assistance to fighting Vietnam is to be found not only at this factory alone but everywhere in our country.

A Visit to Factory Club

Some time ago, I visited the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory, where I was guided by a member of the factory's trade union committee in charge of culture. He told me about the circle activities of the workers there. Most of the workers of this factory are taking part in various circles, such as, literature, drama, music, dance, fine arts, sports, etc. When they finish their shift, they flock into the club where they carry out various circle activities according to taste. It is their daily routine. Thanks to such constant circle activities the artistic talents of the workers—the amateur artists—have been steadily improved. At first, they enjoyed a good reputation on the stage of the district, then at the national workers' art festival.

Having told me this, the trade union worker invited me to go to the club in the evening, saying there would be some art performances. I agreed to it readily.

"LIGHT TO THE LAND OF SOUTH"

As the curtain rose slowly, the stage revealed 300 singers who sang the chorus "We Envy No One" to the accompaniment of an orchestra played by more than 70.

If you had been there that evening, I suppose, you would have been greatly struck by their performance. For all the performers were the workers themselves and they not only had a grasp of the true worth of labour but also possessed the good ability of portraying it with high artistic value.

A married couple, always loyal to labour, presented a witticism "We are a mandarin duck couple". They won great admiration from the audience for a vivid portrayal of their hopeful life as masters of the state.

Group dance "Joy of a Warehouse Man" performed by 13 workers was well received.

Particularly, a poetry recital by eight workers was very appealing.

It reflected well the ardent aspiration of the workers for the unification of the country.

They were visualizing the day when the dark clouds hanging over the land of South Korea will be dispelled.

"We'll certainly give light to the land of the South!" Their poetical recital rang through the club.

Greatly inspired by it, all the people in the club redoubled their determination to strive for the unification of the country, the supreme national task of the Korean people. Many thoughts haunted in my mind.

Eventually, my guide who was sitting beside me said the poetical recital had been awarded the first prize at the national workers' amateur art circle contest held in March this year.

Besides, many items and numbers were put on the stage that evening. Among them were women's chorus, which depicted a happy life the returnees are leading in their prospering fatherland and chorus "March of Partizans."

All these numbers and items greatly impressed me.

The art performance lasted for two hours.

Coming out of the club, my guide told me that in this factory more than 100 workers had promoted from amateur art circle members to professional composers, actors and actresses, and embroidery research workers.

POPULAR ART

In our country, the ranks of sportsmen and artists are constantly being expanded by the talented working people.

Group dance "Molten Iron

(Continued on p. 12)

The music lovers of the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory

Worker—Master of the State

On June 24, this year falls the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the labour law. By this law the workers have completely been freed from colonial oppression and exploitation. They have also been ensured by law democratic freedom and rights.

Today they have become masters of the state and are actively participating in all revolutionary struggles.

MASTER OF POWER

Our working class is playing a decisive role at the organs of power. Whenever there were elections to the organs of power, a majority part of the composition of deputies was held by the representatives of the working class.

In the elections of deputies to the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly on October 8, 1962, the workers elected smelter Choo Sang Soo, miner Li Jung Sam, machine operator Kim Seung Won, and other faithful workers as their deputies.

At present, of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, 56.2 per cent is workers.

In the elections of the local people's assemblies at all levels held on December 3, 1963, an overwhelming majority of deputies were the representatives of the workers.

Worker-deputies to the power organs of various levels, grasping the demand of the workers at factories and enterprises, discuss about it at the people's assemblies concerned and see to it that their demand is carried through.

The workers regularly hear how their deputies carry out activities, and give them a proper help.

(Continued from p. 11)

Flows" which won a gold medal at the Helsinki Festival is a collective work done by the art circle members of the Bongoong Chemical Factory. Such instances can be seen in many fields.

Since liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea has held fast to the stand that literature and art with socialist content and national form should be created and they should become genuinely popular arts and literature.

The life of the working people has improved day by day. And their demand for a cultural life was further raised.

In order to meet such demand, the trade unions have set up a number of club and many other facilities for the cultural and recreational activities of the workers and spared no efforts to organize various kinds of circle activities for the workers.

Today, there are thousands of cultural halls throughout the country. They are organizing various circle activities in real earnest. The important tasks of these cultural halls are to conduct the cultural and educational work among the working people, study and popularize the form and method of mass cultural work, and train mass cultural workers.

In 1964, 307 clubs were newly set up at factories and enterprises and on co-op farms.

Thus various art circle activities are being organized and carried out extensively. The working people are enabled to display their talents to the full.

In 1964, more than 2,000,000 working people were involved in various kinds of circles, such as literature, drama, music, fine arts, etc. In the first half of that year alone, members of the literature circles turned out more than 730 literary and art works, such as novels, poems, the text of songs.

Particularly, an epic drama in song and dance "A Country of Silks" performed by more than 400 builders of the Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory is the best among those works which have been created by the workers until now.

This work depicted the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and mass heroism displayed by the builders of the Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory and other builders and the ardent aspiration of the Korean people for the country's unification. The work showed its original form. It had been a success.

The art circle activities of the working people are efflorescing with each passing day. In order to satisfy their demand for a cultural life all the more fully, the trade union organizations are making every effort to improve the work of running the clubs and raise the role of the amateur art circle leaders.

For the past 20 years since the liberation of the land from Japanese rule, all the problems concerning construction in North Korea's political, economic and cultural fields and the improvement of the material and cultural living of the people have fully reflected the opinion of the working class.

Today, many people of worker's origin are holding the important posts at the state and government organs. Among them is Kim Hoe Il, once train engineer. Now he is Minister of Railway. The workers have the apparatus of state power which defends their life and properties.

Our workers are enjoying freedom and happiness as masters of state power.

WORKERS OWN MEANS OF PRODUCTION

In our country, all the means of production which were owned by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and comprador capitalists in the past have been transferred to the entire people.

All the factories and enterprises in North Korea are run and managed by the workers themselves.

Most of the workers at the Pyongyang Silk-reeling Mill are women, including its manager Dang Woon Sil who has worked there for 20 years. The factory has won the honourable title of Chullima factory.

Our workers, masters of their factories and enterprises, know no more exploitation and oppression. They receive as much as they work, and their will for production keeps elevating.

Compared with 1946, in 1964 their wages alone rose to 752 per cent.

And the number of the workers' rest homes and sanatoria increased over 4.3 times.

As the means of production are owned by the collective, a fundamental change has taken place in the mutual relations among the workers. The collective looks after the life of the individual and every individual strives for the interests of the collective.

Those workers who were promoted into engineers, assistant-engineers and highly-skilled workers number 142,842 in 1964.

The road traversed by our workers shows that they can enjoy genuine freedom and happiness only when they become masters not only of power but also of the means of production.

ALL FREEDOM AND RIGHTS ENSURED

The workers of North Korea are ensured freedom and rights in all aspects.

Nothing does restrict their freedom, such as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration etc

The workers issue tens of thousands of copies of their publications.

When the workers organize meetings and demonstrations, the state ensures them means of traffic and communications, places, even the necessary fund.

The trade unions are one of the most influential organizations comprising all the factory and office workers of North Korea.

One of the important aspects of freedom the North Korean workers enjoy is freedom to labour. Because they own all the means of production, they have no worry about jobs. Our workers have been freed once and for all from the threats of unemployment.

In 1964 alone, at the factories and enterprises in North Korea, more than 71,000 items of invention and rationalization proposals were introduced in the production processes for mechanization and automation. Yet the number of the workers increased by nearly 170,000 compared with 1963.

Another aspect of freedom our workers enjoy is that they are enabled to bring their personality into full play.

Under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in the past, our workers could not think of their individuality, because they had worries about job and food.

All that they had thought of was how to keep themselves alive.

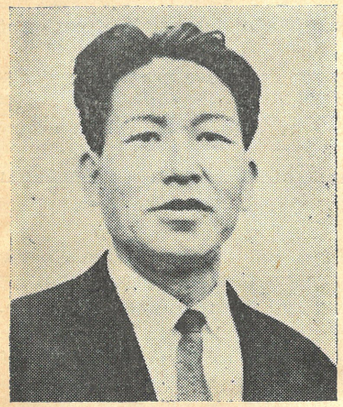
However, positions were quite different after liberation. The workers have been provided with every condition for bringing their individuality into full play.

The workers of yesterday have become the steeled political workers, talented scientists, technicians, artists, writers, masters of sports, and the competent managerial workers.

The workers of North Korea know well through their real-life experience that, only when they become masters of power and means of production, can they become master of the state and only then can their democratic freedom and happiness be achieved.

Such a power which ensures the workers genuine freedom and right is a great revolutionary gain that our workers have achieved in their protracted, arduous struggle under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the working class party.

That is why, today the workers of our country boundlessly love such a revolutionary gain and are filled with the firm determination to defend it from the encroachment by the enemy.



Kim Joong Tai,
Pyongyang Rubber Factory

Job Problem

"WHAT'RE you studying job problem for, sir?" The girls who work together with me at the factory often put up such a question.

And such question might be raised.

I am working at a rubber factory as my wishes.

I graduated from an industrial college and now major in electric engineering.

I am neither a philosopher nor an economist. Yet, when I get a newspaper or a magazine, I am deeply concerned about the articles on job question.

Such an unusual action of mine might raise a question among the young people who have no worry about job.

However, I have a good reason to study the problem.

When I was 8, I joined father and went from place to place to find a job.

In those days, life had become more and more difficult for the family, so it was out of question for me to attend school.

I spent my childhood in Mapo at the western end of Seoul. There were hundreds of poor families.

My father and I were ready to do any kind of work if we found a job.

One day we were lucky enough to be employed by a Japanese-run saw mill. It was a daily employment. Only when we worked for 12-16 hours a day, we could be paid even less than half of the wages which those who were engaged in other occupations received.

I worked with all my strength. Every day, I carried timbers which only the grown-ups could carry. However, I was paid only half of the wages my father got, simply because I was a boy. Worse than this, the owner of the mill never paid wages in time. Our wages were kept in arrears for ten days, sometimes even for half a month. Even if we received wages for ten days, we could eat gruel only for three days. Though we toiled hard, we were paid such a meagre amount of wages.

Even such a kind of job was difficult to get in those days. Every day unemployment threatened us. The factories run by Korean capitalists in Seoul were pressed hard by the Japanese Zaibatzu. So, more than 10 factories were closed down in a month. Then there were a number of workers who lost jobs. They went from place to place in the hope of finding job. To make matters worse, there was an increasing number of people who, unable to endure the exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and landlords, came up to Seoul to find job.

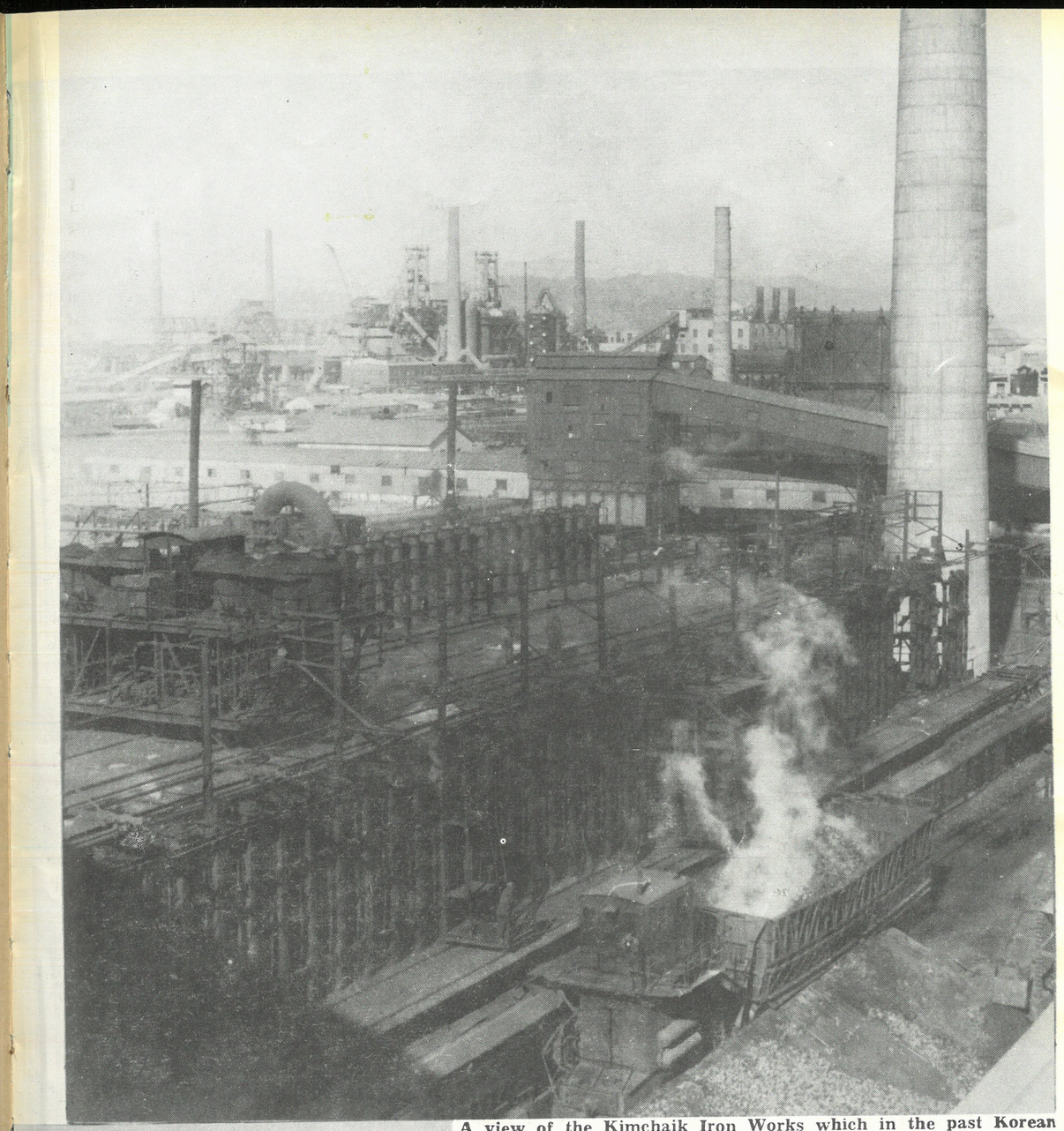
Eventually, the mill where father and I worked was bankrupted to make us the workless.

We had to wander about the street, ransacking garbage cans, and once in three days we could work for building the road as daily workers. However, Japanese imperialism, having launched the Pacific War, forced the jobless people to work for them without pay under various pretexts.

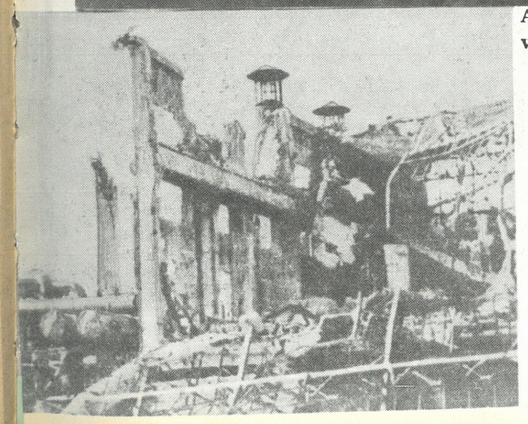
Life had become harder. The Japanese police attempted to drag father to Japan under the name of "drafting." Father protested against them. Because of it, he was severely tortured by the police. However, father did not yield to them. Finally the police had to set him free. As a result of such bestial tortures, the backbone of my father was broken, his body stained with blood. Father could not hope to take even a single doze of drugs. Alas! He died, expressing his dying wish: "My son, Joong Tai, you rather rise up and fight than to take things lying down. Though desire has not been realized in my time, you should fight to enable everyone to get a job in your time..."

Sometime after my father died, Japanese imperialism surrendered on August 15, 1945. I thought as

(Continued on p. 19)



A view of the Kimchaik Iron Works which in the past Korean war unleashed by U.S. imperialism reduced to ashes, but at presentithas been erected majestically

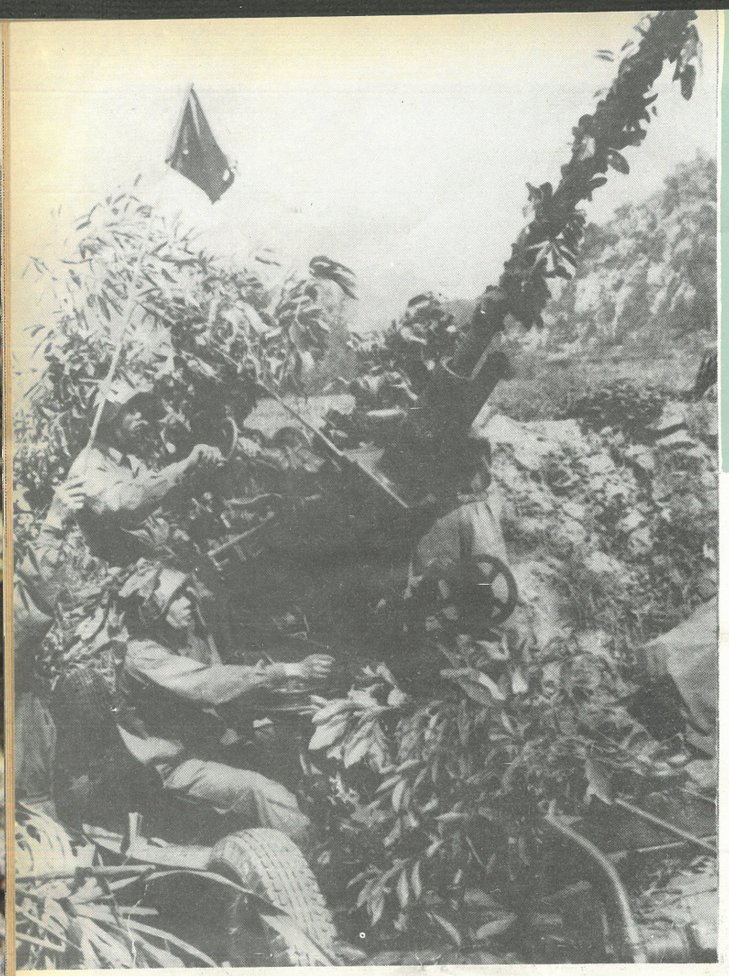


The Kimchaik Iron Works destroyed during the Korean war

Against Common Enemy

"Battle on Height 1,211"
Drawn jointly by Jung Kwan Chul, Ryoo Hyun Sook and Yang Jai Hyuk

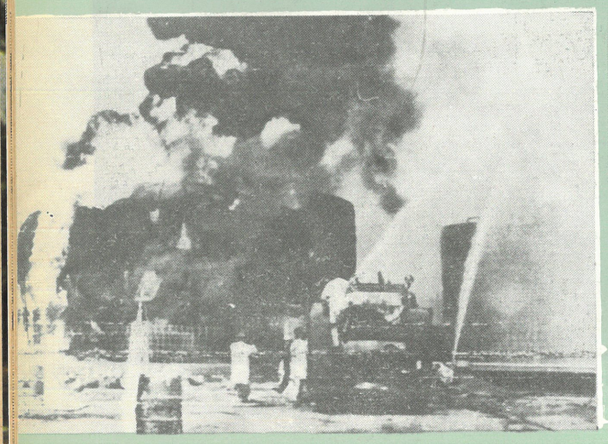
(In the past Korean war a fierce battle continued on this height and the U.S. army sustained an ignominious defeat here)



Artillerymen of an anti-aircraft gun unit in Than Sonh area, North Vietnam. They have waged battles on 42 occasions while shooting down 16 U.S. planes

Massive demonstrations against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are being staged in South Vietnam

The South Vietnam Liberation Army attacked with motars on Tan Son Nhut airbase in the suburb of Saigon on April 13, leaving the airbase in turmoil



Many U.S. planes were destroyed as a result of the raid on Tan Son Nhut airfield

(Continued from p. 14)

I had wished. Seventeen years old then, I went to the heart of Seoul with a great ambition.

However, the U.S. imperialists crept into South Korea, replacing the Japanese. And owing to the new aggressor, the United States, I, far from realizing my hope, had to wander about the street to find a job.

When the Korean war was launched by the United States, the compatriots of North Korea embraced me. Thus it was from June 1950 that my long-cherished desire began to come true.

In Pyongyang I didn't look for employment, but selected it. And it was here I began to learn the Korean alphabet free of charge. In 1964 I graduated from the college at the age of 46. That year there was again an increase of nearly 170,000 workers in North Korea which knows no unemployment.

More than 100 new workers came to our factory, too.

The factory was expanded and its technical equipment improved. Then the technical level of the workers was raised.

Sixteen years have passed since I came to Pyongyang.

During this period, I enjoyed to the full freedom of employment which my father had so much desired.

Not only that. I started a home. Now I have two sons. I am a member of our factory trade union committee.

However, I feel heart-rending to think of South Korean friends who cannot enjoy such a freedom and happiness.

I connot but be concerned with employment of the South Korean workers.

As far as I know, in 1956 South Korea had 1,140,000 unemployed, or 14.6 per cent of the entire able-bodied population. But "Canadian Tribune" on June 15, 1966, reported that there are altogether 7,000,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed in South Korea. The figure means more than 60 per cent of South Korea's able-bodied population at the time.

According to the May issue of Business (1961), the amount of calories which can be taken with the wages the South Korean workers receive is about 1,000 or so on the average. This is less than one-thirds of the regularly needed calories.

Even the employed people are in such a situation! Then you can imagine how miserable is the lot of the jobless people. They want to sell their blood and even eyeballs to keep themselves alive and support their families. They also want to be jailed.

The colonial subjugation and militarization policies pursued by the U.S. imperialists has condemned the national industry of South Korea to total collapse and intensified the exploitation of the workers and accelerated their discharge. Then agriculture has been devastated and because of all this, the South Korean factories are closed down one by one: compared with 1963 at the end of October 1964, 819 factories stopped operation.

As a result, a number of workers were thrown out of jobs.

In 1964, 202 workers employed at the U.S. naval port in Inchon were discharged collectively.

During the period from early November to December 8 that year, more than 1,000 workers of the "Samho Textile Company" and "Korean Textile Company" were dismissed collectively.

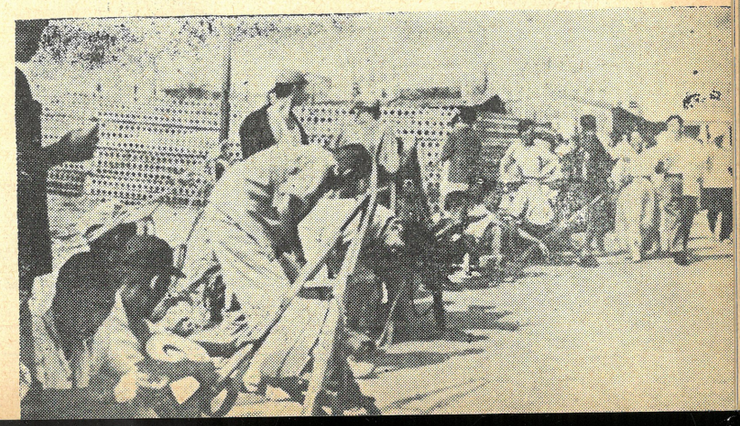
As a result of destruction of the rural economy, the number of those coming to cities keeps increasing every year. In Seoul alone, those people numbered 300,000 every year. In 1964 their number was 312,910. (South Korean "Kyunghyang Shinmoon," Feb. 6, 1965)

In the spring of 1964, the competitive rate of college graduates for employment was 35:1—80:1.

The South Korean workers are fighting for freedom of employment.

It can be seen in the fact that from April 18 this year, the Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs in Seoul and other areas waged disputes. They fought the American M.P.s demanding an increase of their wages, enforcement of a retiring allowance, reinstatement of the discharged workers, etc. In May, too, they held demonstrations.

If all the South Korean workers rise up, united firmly, they are sure to enjoy freedom of employment and lead a worthwhile life as human beings.



Jobless people on the street of Seoul

Two Ornithologists

Here is a lamentable story of a father and son who, engaging in the same scientific research, had not heard from each other for over twenty years, one living in the North and the other in the South owing to the artificial division of the country.

The father is prominent ornithologist of North Korea Dr. Won Hong Koo, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, and the son is Dr. Won Byung Oh, also an ornithologist, residing in the South.

The father obtained a particle of information from his son when a Korean native bird sturnia sturnina wearing a band, which had been released by his son in Seoul, was caught in Pyongyang.

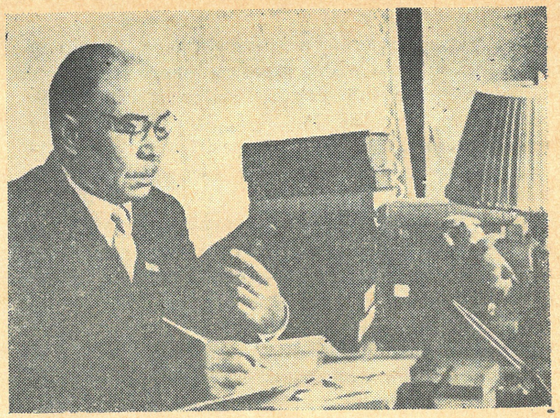
Byung Oh is the youngest son of Dr. Won Hong Koo.

When he was identified to be her son, Mrs. Won sobbed, saying: "He should have attached a brief message to the band for the sake of his old mother...".

Something like moisture glistened in the eyes of the old doctor in his eighties when he got news of his son. But soon he came to himself as a scientist. He was glad to learn that his son was an ornithologist like him. Yet, he felt a painful wrench at the thought that both father and son had blank spaces in their scientific papers which they could not fill without visiting each other.

In his treatise published in a bulletin of the International Council for the Birds Preservation Dr. Won Byung Oh could not give answer to the question of the ecology and distribution of white-naped crane.

This bird is very rare in South Korea although it is found in flocks in the southwest coastal area of North Korea.



Academician Won Hong Koo

On the other hand, his father Won Hong Koo could not deal with the ecology and distribution of birds in the Woolreuing island off the east coast, South Korea, in his book "Korean Birds" (three volumes).

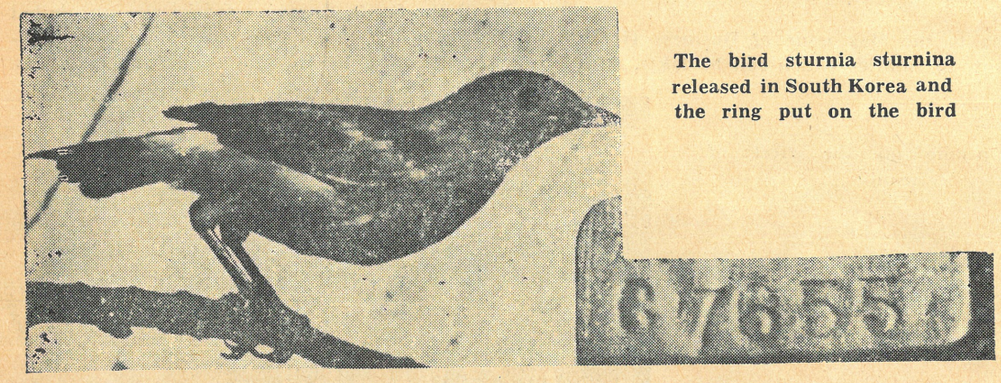
More, father and son give different names to the same birds in their scientific papers.

The north-south barrier erected by U.S. imperialism in Korea is thus hindering the research work of the father and son and the development of the Korean ornithology.

Aged doctor Won Hong Koo said to the reporter:

"As a father with not many years to live, I simply wish to see my son and perfect our unfinished work. It is also urgent for the ornithologists in North and South Korea to exchange each other's views for the development of Korean and world ornithology. Correspondence, mutual visits and scientific and cultural intercourse between the North and the South brook no further delay.

All the separated families and relatives must be reunited, and those scholars who like me have not completed their scientific papers owing to the country's division must bring their efforts to fruition.



The bird sturnia sturnina released in South Korea and the ring put on the bird

June 10 Demonstration

This year, the working people of our country mark the 40th anniversary of the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration.

This demonstration was held in Seoul on June 10, 1926 and it added a brilliant page to the annals of the Korean people's struggle against Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Japanese imperialists occupied Korea in 1910. In early 20's they declared a "cultural administration" instead of their traditional "military rule." By this "cultural administration," they aimed at deceiving the public opinion at home and abroad on their cruel colonial rule, at conciliating the growing anti-Japanese sentiments and at strengthening their oppression and exploitation of the Korean people.

The essence of the "cultural administration" became more clearer with each passing day.

In September, 1923, there was a great earthquake in Kanto district, Japan and many people sustained a heavy loss.

At that time, the Japanese imperialists, however, spread a whopping lie that the great damage the Japanese inhabitants had to suffer was caused not by the earthquake but mainly by the "arson, plunder and murder" by Koreans in that district. They set up various organizations and killed Koreans in Japan at random. During two weeks since the day following the earthquake, more than 6,600 Koreans were put to death in Tokyo alone.

The Japanese imperialists attempted to commit such atrocious act even in Korea.

Meanwhile, they extended the scope of application of "police regulations" and enacted the "law for the maintenance of the public peace" so as to oppress the national-liberation movement, particularly, the labour movement of the Korean people.

The Japanese imperialists also stepped up their economic plunder of the Korean people.

They took away from 1912 to 1916 an annual average of 1,309,000 tons of grain and an annual average of 6,600,000 tons of grain (some 42 per cent of the total grain output in Korea) from 1927 to 1931.

Under these circumstances, the peasant masses were reduced to abject poverty and the workers were obliged to sell their working power at a low price.

Every day most of the workers were forced to work for more than 12 hours. They received literally a miserable pittance for their wages. Their workplaces had almost no labour protection devices. Anyone who was disabled while working were fired out at once without accident compensation.

The same may be said of those Korean workers who crossed over to Japan in search of jobs.

From September, 1923 to March, 1924 more than 100,000 Korean workers in Japan were forcibly put out of Japan.

Commodity prices went up and wages decreased systematically. In 1925, index number of commodity prices in Seoul increased by 31 per cent and that of wages decreased by 12 per cent compared with 1923.

The workers groaned under non-rights and poverty.

Thus, national and class contradiction became acute and this furthered the anti-Japanese sentiments of the working masses.

In 1925, workers' strikes numbered 55, there were many tenancy troubles in the countryside, and in various parts of the country more and more people came out in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Upset by this, the Japanese imperialists were all out in impeding the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people by covering the country with the network of police, suppressing the progressive people and letting their secret agents creep into the ranks of the labour movement. All this revealed the true colour of their "cultural administration."

On April 25, 1926, Sun Jong, the last king of the Li Dynasty, died.

The Japanese imperialists declared that they would hold a state funeral for the deceased King Sun Jong. By this "state funeral" they sought to conciliate the anti-Japanese sentiments of the Korean people.

But, the progressive workers and people led by the Korean Communist Party decided to organize a struggle guiding committee and hold a nation-wide anti-Japanese demonstration on June 10, the day when Sun Jong's funeral was held.

Under the direct of this struggle guiding committee, nuclear workers of the "printing workers' union," prepared more than 50,000 sheets of various

handbills and appeals by the end of May that year.

A measure was taken in Seoul. The workers of trade unions including the "printing workers' union," and nuclear members of social organizations were to distribute handbills and appeals on June 10 and to instigate people to come out in the anti-Japanese demonstration.

Afraid of the growing anti-Japanese sentiment of the Korean people, the Japanese imperialists kept strict watch all over the country and closely followed every movement of the progressive workers and popular masses by mobilizing all policemen, gendarmes and special agents. The armed units in Seoul stopped all traffic under the pretext of practising the holding of the "state funeral" and arrested and put into prison at random the people who were under police surveillance.

On June 10, the Japanese imperialists formed a forest of bayonets of soldiers and policemen along the street through which the funeral procession was to march. They mobilized even cannons and machineguns and encircled the popular masses.

More than 400,000 people lined up along the street even under these circumstances.

At the very moment when the funeral procession left the Changdok-gung Palace, the progressive workers and patriotic students shouted the slogans: "Long live the independence of Korea!" "The Japanese army, get out of Korea!" Scattered were many handbills and appeals reading "Everyone fighting for the independence of Korea, unite!" "Release patriots imprisoned!" "Give the first consideration to the interest of the Korean people in education and industry!" "Don't pay farm-rent to the Japanese landlords!"

The Japanese policemen, armed to the teeth, cracked down on the crowd in an attempt to "suppress" this struggle.

The crowd clashed with the policemen.

Textile workers and stone-cutters resisted the enemy, pelting them with stones.

Such anti-Japanese demonstrations were also held in Inchon and many other local areas. Thus, an attempt of the Japanese imperialists to calm down the anti-Japanese sentiments of the popular masses was frustrated.

The June 10 demonstration administered a telling blow to the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and demonstrated the fighting will of the Korean people at home and abroad.

At the same time, it showed that for the victory in the national-liberation struggle the working class must stand in the forefront and that the working class must unite with the peasantry under the leadership of a Leninist Party and band together all the popular masses.

Remindful of this lessons of struggle, the Korean working class continued their arduous struggle for the country's freedom and independence and finally attained a great achievement.

Today, as the builder of the socialist society, they are fulfilling their task with flying colours both in production and construction and are waging a resolute struggle against the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists who have been revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialism. The Japanese militarists have already demanded the U.S. imperialists to hand over South Korea to them, concluded a series of "agreements" and "treaty" with Pak Jung Hi clique and are now infiltrating into various fields of South Korea.

They have helped the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, elaborated plans of operations against the socialist countries, and are in a hurry to frame up a new military alliance, bringing together the reactionaries in Asia.

All these facts show that the Japanese imperialists are hampering as before the cause of the working class in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean working class, together with the revolutionary working class of the whole world, will continue its resolute struggle against all machinations of the Japanese imperialists.

Demonstration on June 10
Drawn by Jung Hyun Woong

An Accomplice

After the surrender of Japanese imperialism in World War II, the working class and people of Japan, in common with the people of the world, wished for democratic development of Japan.

However the Japanese Zaibatsu , in violation of the international commitments, became an accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the Korean war which started in 1950, five years after the surrender of Japanese imperialism in 1945.

The Cairo Declaration, the Potsdam Agreement and other international agreements envisaged a clean-up of the root of militarism in Japan, enforcement of democratization in all political, economic, cultural and social life, and the establishment of a democratic government by the free will of the people.

The United States which attempted to use the position of Japan in world conquest, with the launching of the Korean war, reorganized the Japanese army and concluded various kinds of military pacts with Japan.

With the Korean war as an occasion, the United States illegally concluded the "separate peace treaty" and "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" in September 1951 and resorted to every conceivable scheme to drag the Japanese militarists into the Korean war.

To begin with, Washington rendered an enormous military aid to Tokyo, while ordering munitions of war from the Japanese Zaibatsu, thereby taking the monopoly capital of Japan under its wings.

The military aid which the United States rendered to Japan between 1951-1959 amounted to 1,200 million dollars.

And during the Korean war (1950-1953), the United States handed over more than 850 munition factories to the Japanese Zaibatsu.

During the Korean war, Japan served the United States as a supply centre of munitions of war and a rear base.

And the Japanese imperialism, faithful to the instructions of Washington, directly participated in the Korean war from the beginning, thereby appearing once again as the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

According to a Reuter dispatch on July 27, 1950, 25,000 Japanese troops entered the Korean war for the U.S. army.

This reveals the sinister machinations of Washington to make Asians fight against Asians.

No one but the Japanese militarists are not only the active supporter of the United States but also its accomplice in launching the war of aggression in Korea.

U.S. imperialism, in an attempt to legalise Japan's re-invasion of South Korea and frame up the "Northeast Asia military alliance," had been directing the "South Korea-Japan talks" since 1951.

The Japanese militarists, saying that the "ROK-Japan talks aimed at pushing the 38th parallel line up to the Aprok River," openly raved about the building of the "United States of Japan" by uniting Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

Demanding that South Korea should be placed in their charge because they had an experience of rule over Korea, the Japanese militarists openly clamoured they would enslave Korea as they did in the past.

To the U.S.-Japanese imperialists, however, no miscalculation is greater than this.

Today the working class and other people of Korea as well as those of Asia, Africa and Latin America are strictly watching such concealed acts of aggression with their sharpened vigilance.

The Japanese imperialists, no matter how they may disguise themselves as the "economic collaborator" and the meditator of "peace," cannot cover up their true colour as the common enemy of the working class and honest-minded people the world over.

Today the struggle of Koreans in Japan for defending the democratic, national education of their children is suppoted. Representatives of democratic political parties and mass organizations and public figures of all circles in Japan are forming "councils on national education of Koreans in Japan".

Many world public figures have also sent letters to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan expressing support to the just struggle of Koreans in Japan.

* * *

Photo shows some of our papers carrying articles which demand the Japanese authorities to ensure the Korean nationals in Japan human rights and democratic, national education

Signature-collecting drive is afoot to protect the national rights of Korean residents in Japan. Photo shows Japanese women calling for signature

Citizens in Tokyo, Japan, stage a demonstration, shouting the slogans: "Let's protect the rights of Korean residents in Japan!" "Long live firm solidarity between the peoples of Japan and Korea!"

What Is Behind "Economic Co-operation"?

The Japanese Zaibatsu which sustained a heavy blow in the Second World War, has revived under the wing of the United States.

For the sixteen years after the war the United States rendered them funds amounting to 4,000 million dollars; during the Korean war, it handed over a number of munition factories to them, and during the period up to 1959, the United States placed orders with them for munitions of war to the value of 6,600 million dollars.

Besides this, the United States gave them various special benefits.

The Japanese Zaibatsu, under such protection of U.S. imperialism, are intensifying their economic invasion of various countries in Asia, of South Korea in particular, in a wild attempt to realize an old dream of "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere."

The Pak Jung Hi hordes, who are in such a position that they cannot maintain their regime without relying on outside forces, under the pretext of "building up economy", concocted various kinds of laws paving the way for the infiltration of the foreign monopoly capital into South Korea.

Take the "amendment" in the "law on acceleration of importation of foreign capital" for instance. It not only granted the proportion of foreign investment up to 100 per cent but also gave the invested foreign capital a privilege; taxation is to be exempted for five years; then reduced for three years since then.

The militarists of Japan, taking an opportunity of such conditions, established various setups together with the Pak Jung Hi clique under the name of Japan-South Korea friendship" "economic co-operation," and what not.

Since 1961 there have come into being more than 50 setups including the "Japan-South Korea economic association," "Japan-South Korea co-operation committee" and "Japan-South Korea association for the exchange of agriculture and fishery."

Thus a series of Japanese monopolies including Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Sumitomo, which sweated our people during their occupation of Korea, crept into Seoul one after another to set up their agencies. Particularly, with the military coup of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique in 1961 and the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan talks" in 1965, the Japanese Zaibatsu have further intensified their economic activities in the fields of South Korea's industry, construction, trade, agriculture and transportation.

As of the end of August 1965, their capital invested in South Korea had accounted for 22.4 per cent of the total importation of foreign capital by the puppet regime.

The Japanese monopolies are also paying great attention to searching for new targets of exploitation.

At the end of January this year alone, their "scouts" as many 6.3 times as compared with the corresponding period of last year were sent into South Korea for an economic infiltration. What is playing an important role in this is the "tourist party," "inspectional party" and "investigation team."

Another important form of economic infiltration is "technical co-operation."

Originally, "technical co-operation" means the offer of technicians and technical documents and a contract for construction, in a word it means technical offer.

However, Japanese imperialism, under the name of "technical co-operation," is selling old technique and equipment to South Korea and extending the market by making a contract on the exportation of spare-parts with a collateral condition in many cases. In 1964 "Nitsimeng Business" for instance exported 5,500,000 worth of dollars of textile machines in the form of annual payment.

Through the "technical co-operation," the Japanese monopolies are trying to equip the enterprises of South Korea with Japanese technique and installations and thus subjugate South Korea's economy to Japan's.

Of this, a South Korean magazine writes: "Japan is engrossed in extending the market as the measure for tiding over depressed condition and it finds a way out in economic co-operation with South Korea."

Then another method of economic infiltration is being applied. It is "bonded processing trade."

By using the cheap labour power of South Korea, Japanese imperialism aims at increasing the production of labour-consuming handicraft goods and thus making undue profits.

In many countries, even in case of granting bonded process, for the purpose of protecting their national industries bonded areas are strictly restricted and the goods produced at the bonded processing factory are banned to be sold at the home market.

However, the Pak Jung Hi clique, having revised the customs law and cooked up the "regulation on the special favour for the management of bonded factory," have not taken any restrictive measure against bonded area and even enable the goods produced to be sold freely at the South Korean markets.

According to South Korean publication, "Marubeni Iida" alone has already infiltrated into more than 100 enterprises through "bonded process contract." And "Mitsui monopoly" is connected with more than 40 enterprises under the name of boned trade and technical co-operation.

Besides, more than 10 Japanese financial plutocrats including "Tokyo Bank" and "Daiichi Bank" are connected with the banking plutocracy of South Korea. This is not all. The economic infiltration is being intensified through trade, too. Japanese toilet goods and other luxurious articles and consumer goods are brought in South Korea in large quantities and thus medium- and small-enterprises of South Korea are threatened in their management.

According to an official data released by the South Korean authorities, at the Kimpo Airport alone, 633 cases of smuggling were discovered during the period from January to June, 1965.

All this shows well that the Japanese militarists are infiltrating into South Korea on a large scale.

Today South Korean economy becomes an appendage to the economies of U.S.-Japanese imperialism, and its colonial lopsidedness is felt more keenly.

It is impossible for the Japanese monopolies to cover up their reinvasion scheme with the supurious name of "economic co-operation".

What is behind the various forms of economic infiltration? History gives a clear answer to them, and demands to raise vigilance.

The Principle of "One Country, One Trade Union" Is Laid Bare

In view of the necessity of safeguarding their common interests in the course of their struggle, the workers must unite and have organizations of their own so as to carry out their fight successfully. The right of organization, therefore, is one of their essential rights.

As a matter of fact, in many a country, where there are workers, trade unions are bound to be organized, and workers are progressing in their struggle through organization.

The situation, however, is quite different in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are instigating their running-dogs to trample down the trade unions and to suppress their activities as well. This is fully proven by the principle of "One Country, One Trade Union," which is meant for prohibiting organization and activities of all the trade unions other than the "government"-sponsored one.

Since their occupation of South Korea the American imperialists have been afraid to see the forces of the working class being constantly strengthened. As a consequence, they came out to advocate the principle of "One Country, One Trade Union," by means of which they intended to disrupt the trade union movement. They felt it necessary to do so, because it would help them to pursue easily their neo-colonialist policy.

After the surrender of Japanese imperialism, in South Korea the forces of the reactionary bourgeoisie were not so influential as those in other U.S. colonies. They were not of any effective use for the Yankees in preventing the emergence of democratic trade unions. The exploitation and the preparation of war undertaken by the U.S. imperialists could not be relied solely on the weak bourgeoisie, nor the political stability desired by them was obtainable easily.

As a consequence, a "government"-sponsored trade union under the name of the Daihan Federation of Labour was organized under their patronage, whereas the Central Council of South Korean Trade Unions and other democratic trade union organizations are strictly forbidden. To pursue this policy, a system of compulsory registration was introduced in South Korea. From the outset, they either cancelled the registration of or illegalized trade unions running against their wishes. As a result, there exists in South Korea only a single trade union: the "Daihan Federation of Labour" (under Syngman Rhee), the "Hankook Confederation of Labour" (under Chang Myun), the "Hankook Federation of Labour" (since the military coup d'etat) respectively.

To put into effect the principle of "One Country, One Trade Union," many vicious laws were fabricated, which hinder the formation of trade union organizations of the workers' free will on the basis of democracy.

According to the Article 3 of the "Trade Union Law," in case the aim of any trade union is liable to disturb the normal functioning of the existing union, i.e., the present "HFL", the said organization shall not be recognized by the authorities. This, in fact, prohibits new trade union of any kind.

Another plot detrimental to the formation of new trade union is laid bare by the monopoly of the collective bargain. Article 1 of the "Right of Collective Bargain," stipulates that the "Administration" is empowered to either negotiate or bargain exclusively with the existing trade union alone, i.e., the present "HFL" while it is not allowed to negotiate or bargain with any other trade union. "In this manner, even the principle of the New "Constitution" has been arbitrarily negated," pointed out the 1964 new year issue of Sasanggye. Article 29 of the said "constitution" granted the workers the right of organization, the right of collective bargain as well as the right of action. In spite of this, the "Law of Registration of Social Organizations" decreed on June 12, 1961 has empowered the Secretary of the "Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare" to disband even an organization already registered. No wonder, such an unreliable behaviour roused critical comments on the part of the South Korean publications which condemned the law as an unexpectedly harsh measure dealing with the labour movement.

Another measure plotted against the formation of trade union is the fact that even the functioning of a trade union already organized could be investigated freely by the authorities. This actually enables the latters to disband any trade union not to their liking. According to the "Trade Union Law" the authorities concerned are empowered to either disband a trade union or order a reelection of its officials even if the said union is already in existance in case the latter "violates" the "laws dealing with labour problems" or in case the "public interests" are endangered as viewed by the authorities.

Besides the above, the Trade Union Law requires all the trade unions to be organized should submit to the authorities concerned the address of their offices, the names and addresses of their officials, the reports on the aims of their affiliated organizations including statements on their activities.

"In view of the fact that ammendments have been made in the "Trade Union Law," the "Rules for the Arbitration of Labour Disputes" and the "Regulations for Labour Commission," etc., it is clearly understandable that the government is inclined to lead the trade unions while controlling their activities. They are, in fact, not merely ammended, but have been worsened," exposed the 1964 new year issue of Sasanggye.

In order to utilize the trade unions of different industrial branches for their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists not only make up the personnel of the upper echelons of the respective unions with their faithful lackeys, but also they choose 3 or 4 persons from them annually and send them to the United States for training for three to six months.

The 1964 new year issue of Sasanggye further revealed that the number of the unions was limited to some tens under the pretext that the trade unions should be organized on the basis of different categories of industry and that the heads of the respective unions were being nominated.

The Pusan Daily dated February 3, 1966, dealt with the behaviour of the officials of the trade union organizations in the following words:

"Creatures whose status is not clearly defined are behaving without any restraint. They seemed to be leaders of trade union, but they behave sometimes like salaried men of the enterprises or like foremen or spokesmen acting in behalf of the employers. Yet, they are all legal at that."

It is obvious that the "government"-sponsored trade unions are distrusted by the workers and the tide of workers' struggle is rising gradually. Even in early April of this year 700-odd stevedores in Inchon rushed to the Public Information Office in Inchon and dealt blows at the officials of the "government"-sponsored union exposing the latters' misdoings.

In addition to the above incident, the workers hired by U.S. military installations fought for the right of organization. A struggle was also staged by the workers of the Sam Yang Tire Factory while many other trade unions were engaged in struggle one after another.

This shows the firm determination of the workers who are intent on carrying out their demands with their united force, no matter how the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are scheming to suppress the labour movement and to disrupt their unity.

ASSORTMENT OF CONSUMER GOODS EXPANDS

The Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Combined Factory is producing today more than 1,500 kinds of vinyl chloride goods.

The factory has increased the assortment of its products 1.8 times and its output 1.5 times in the recent three years.

An extensive movement is being waged in all daily necessaries factories of the country to augment the variety of products and improve their quality.

The large-scale factories under the Ministry of Light Industry have a plan to put out some 2,300 new kinds of daily necessaries and bring over 90 per cent of the products up to the advanced level this year.

Much attention is directed to the production of goods for cultural and domestic use, fabrics and daily necessaries.

The technical equipment of daily necessaries factories is being constantly replenished. The raw material bases are also being consolidated.

This year the state allocated 13 per cent of the total investments in industrial construction to light industry.

The production of consumer goods has grown steadily both in quality and variety thanks to various state measures and workers' endeavours.

An increasing number of first grade goods are on display in the commodity exhibition of the central wholesale agency under the Ministry of Commerce in Pyongyang. Last year over 16,000 kinds of consumer goods were displayed in the exhibition.

The output of mass consumption goods in our country grew last year by 14 per cent as compared with the previous year.

(Continued from p. 7)

tural revolutions.

The education of the working people through the life of the trade union organizations is also effective in the development of ideological consciousness.

The trade union life provides the trade unionists with an opportunity to get helped from the organizations and the collective in overcoming their shortcomings and to learn advanced ideologies and lofty moral traits to be had by new men from their experiences and lessons gained in their life and practical activities.

It is important in bringing the enthusiasm of the masses into full play in socialist construction and cultivating a communist approach to labour to combine correctly the political zeal of the working people with their material interest as well as the moral influence with the material incentive.

Our trade unions, therefore, work for correct application of the socialist principles of distribution including the fixing and application of wages and for the improvement of the working people's life

* * *

Today our trade unions through these educational activities are preparing their members as masters of new society and reliable builders of socialism.

A Fine Dancer

Merited Artiste Hong Jung Hwa is a talented and passionate dancer.

A gold medalist at the Vienna Youth and Students' Festival in 1959, she is known to Asian, African and European dance-lovers through her performances in Helsinki, Cairo, Bamako and Rangoon.

Her recent repertoire consists of nine number. Among them, the "Ecstasy" promised her a brilliant future eight years ago when she made her debut. Through pithy rhythmic dance movements, it depicts the happy life and joy of the women of our age who are working heart and soul in socialist construction.

A scene from dance "Delight of Rich Harvest" by Merited Artiste Hong Jung Hwa

Hong Jung Hwa is also a choreographer. In the recent years she choreographed a number of solo dances such as the "Drum dance," "Joy of a good year" and "Gold cymbal dance." All these are vivacious, and stirring dances with a rich national flavour.

She also dances the "Bell flower" choreographed by People's Artiste Choi Seung Hi. This dance picturing the wretched destiny of the Korean people under the Japanese imperialist rule through slow but complex movements shows another aspect of this versatile dancer.

Her recital proves that she is making steady progress in her dancing technique as well as in representing the spiritual world of people.

Hong Jung Hwa, an artiste of worker origin and of the new era, was first trained in an art circle and her talent is given full play under the people's regime. She is now approaching the prime of her artistic activity.

Drama and Ballet on Fighting Vietnam

The drama "Star above Saigon" is now on at the state drama theatre in Pyongyang. It portrays Nguyen Van Troi, patriotic martyr of South Vietnam.

In four acts and seven scenes the drama vividly shows the ardent patriotism and heroic deeds of the young fighter who devoted his life to the struggle for the country's liberation and people's happiness.

It is written by playwright Pak Hyuk, and directed by People's Artiste Li Dan. The stage art is done by Merited Artist Kang Jin. The creative staff has succeeded in recapitulating Van Troi's character and moral integrity which gave birth to his heroism.

The state dance theatre is now preparing the ballet "Daughter of Vietnam" which depicts a young girl of South Vietnam who has risen up in the struggle for national salvation against U.S. aggression.

The ballet is written by playwright Shin Ko Song and performed by the dancers of the theatre. Through the nineteen-year-old heroine, a primary school teacher, it shows the dauntless fighting spirit of the South Vietnamese people. The ballet will be put on the stage soon.

No small number of literary works on the theme of the Vietnamese people's struggle are turned out in Korea these days. Among them are one act plays "Mekong River Overflows" and "One life," which were put on at the beginning of this year.

"Star above Saigon" which portrayed the heroic struggle of South Vietnamese patriotic martyr Nguyen Van Troi is put on the stage, attracting many audience. Photo shows the hero meeting his sweetheart

For strengthening
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

South Africa Freedom Day

June 26 this year marks the sixth anniversary of the South Africa Feedom Day.

On this day the working class of Korea denounces the white racialists for their racial descrimination and barbarities.

The workers of South Africa have waged a protracted struggle for democratic freedom and rights and national independence.

On May 1, 1950 they called a strike to win the right to celebrate May Day. But the South African authorities opened fire on them, killing and injuring 19 of them.

And the white racialists decreed a law of apartheid and other evil laws to subject the people to intensified suppression. On June 26 the public organizations of South Africa proclaimed June 26 as the "day of nation-wide resistance" and staged massive demonstrations.

The Second Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity held in Conakry in April 1960 called upon the working people of all countries to observe June 26 as the South Africa Freedom Day.

But the racialists enacted more than 70 evil laws including the "passport act" to enforce the apartheid. Every year they herded one million people into 26 segregated districts for slavery.

At the conclusion of the Second World War the national-liberation struggle of colonial people gave a great impetus to the struggle of the South African working people against the racialists. A demonstration participated in by over 500,000 working people took place in March 1960. There was a massive demonstration in May 1961 against the "Proclamation of the Republic" published by the white racists and an armed struggle has been waged since the second half of 1960 against the reactionary Verwoerd government.

Thousands of inhabitants on Zanzibar stage a demonstration to express solidarity with the Southern Rhodesian people in their just struggle and the determination for completely freeing the African continent from colonialism

The struggle of the working people in South Africa against the apartheid is part of the struggle of the world's oppressed nations against imperialism and is a great revolutionary force dealing a blow to the imperialists.

The working class of Korea along with the progressive people of the world including that of Africa give active support to the just struggle of the South African working class.

The apartheid of the Verwoerd authorities is backed by American imperialism. The United States covetous of her strategic location and rich strategic resources, started a full-scale penetration into South Africa following the Second World War. The American imperialists extorted 43 million dollars of profits from the working people of South Africa in 1959 and 72 million dollars in 1962.

They supplied the Verwoerd clique with large quantities of latest weapon in order to intensify the exploitation of the South African people and put down the mounting national-liberation struggle of the African people.

Facts show that there can be no security, freedom and complete liberation for the people in this region unless the vicious scheme of U.S.-led imperialists is smashed to pieces in South Africa.

It is quite natural, therefore, that the working class and other people in this part of the world should fight against colonialism and racialism with arms in their hands. Their struggle is not only a just struggle for the freedom and liberation of the South African people but also a fight for liquidating colonialism and racialism in Africa.

With no amount of desperate acts can the U.S.-led imperialists and racialists stop the national-liberation struggle of the working people in South Africa. Final victory belongs to the fighting working people of South Africa. The working class and trade unions of Korea will, as always, give active support to the working people in South Africa in their just struggle.

DAWN WILL BREAK ON SOUTH KOREA

A South Korean paper recently carried letters from its readers calling for the revival of the spirit of the April 19 Uprising which culminated in the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime.

A South Korean student wrote that the April 19 Uprising was not intended merely for the replacement of one regime with another.

In order not to set at naught the priceless blood shed by us, we should make a structural revolution in all spheres, he stressed, and continued:

By the structural revolution we mean to build up a solid structure with a new ideal, smashing all the old political and economic outlooks.

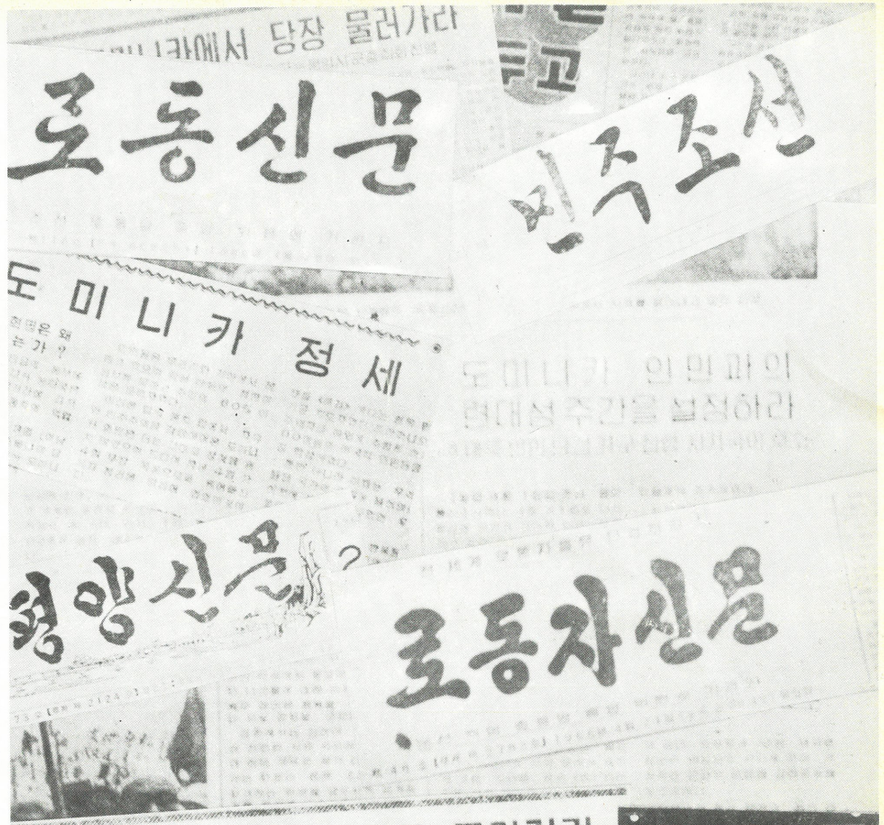
The April 19 spirit belongs to the youth. It will live on together with our youth and a bright morrow will surely come.

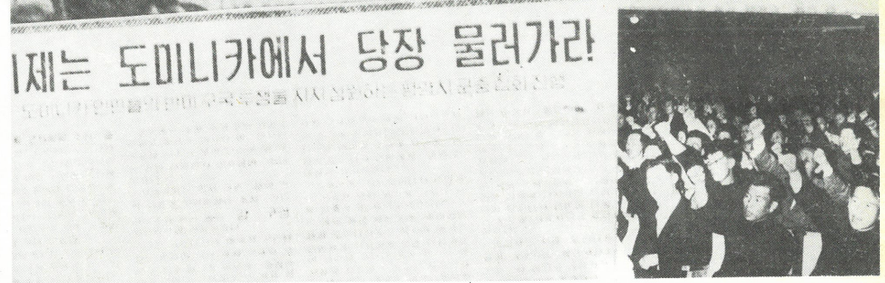
Another reader of the paper wrote: Who has desecrated and sold the April 19 spirit? Today too many things are going against democracy. The conclusion of the treacherous "ROK-Japan talks" against the people's will, the sending of troops to Vietnam in defiance of the strong opposition of the people—all this runs counter to the April 19 spirit.

Warning that the people will not tolerate those who crave for power only, he declared: We youths have confidence and courage to rise up at any time, cherishing the April 19 spirit deep in our hearts.

Calling for smashing those who are against the April 19 spirit, he expressed the hope on the next April 19 "we will be able to hail a genuine democracy at the top of our voices." The day is not far off when the April 19 spirit will bear fruit.

Korean papers **supporting the patriotic struggle of the Dominican people against U.S. imperialism**





Street scene from Santo Domingo. Citizens come out in a demonstration against the Yankee imperialists on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the armed uprising which overthrew the pro-American dictatorial government of Cabral

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS